A CONTRACT SUPPLY

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH -2 AN 8: 39 BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

Pearl River Central Linet Association
Public Water Supply Name

550002

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement) On water bills (attach copy of bill)
Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other Date(s) customers were informed: //, , // , // , // , CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used U.S. Postal Securce Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 127 1 2014 CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)

Date Emailed: ____/ As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email message CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Date Published: ____/ __/ CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: <u>Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us</u>

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION PWS ID# 550002 2013

Is my water safe?

Last year your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We serve our customers with groundwater that is drawn from 2 wells that tap into the Upper Pascagoula aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our wells ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).How can I get involved?

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Larry Copling at 601-798-3103. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Monthly meetings are held at 2:00pm on the fourth Tuesday of each month at our offices located: 17 White Chapel Rd., Carriere.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisims that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Additional Information for Lead If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. PEARL RIVER CENTRAL WATER ASSOCIATION is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless

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Contaminants	MCLG or	TT, or	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disi	MRDLG	<u> </u>	201000000000000000000000000000000000000					
				in facto	nt is no	careamy fo	r assissal of	microbial contaminants)
There is convincing.	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	i additio	i ora uis	T	in is ne	cossary re	i connoroi	Incroolar containmants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.90	.50	1.21	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	0	0	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.61	ND	1.61	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants							
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	.08	.08	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppm)	0.2	0.2	.015	.015	.015	2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0109	.0103	.0109	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
Berryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from metal refineries, Coal burning

factories. Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.

Chromium (ppb)									
Chromium (ppb) 100 100 0.608 0.5 0.608 2013 No Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and points	Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes;
Fluoride (ppm)									Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste
Mercury [Inorganic] 2 2 2 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2013 No Discharge from from testificar and aluminum factories	Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.608	0.5	0.608	2013	No	·
	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.14	.136	0.14	2013	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and
Thallium (ppb) 0.5 2 0.5 0.5 0.5 2013 No Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories Volatile Organic Contaminants 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,2,4 70 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichlorobenzene 75 75 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichlorocethylene 77 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichlorocethylene 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichlorocethylene 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichlorocethylene 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichlorocethylene 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichlorocethylene 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichlorocethare 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreesing sites and other factories 1,1-Trichlorocethare 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreesing sites and other factories		2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Sclenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	.0025	1	ŀ	2013	No	natural deposits; Discharge
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb) cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb) No Discharge from textile finishing factories No Discharge from industrial chemical factories No Discharge from industrial chemical factories No Discharge from industrial chemical factories No Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories No Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories No Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories No Discharge from industrial chemical factories No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug
Trichlorobenzene (ppb) cis-1,2 70 70 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories (ppb) Xylenes (ppm) 10 10 0.0005 0.00 0.000 2009 No Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories o-Dichlorobenzene 600 600 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories o-Dichlorobenzene 75 75 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories Vinyl Chloride (ppb) 0 2 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from plasties factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene 7 7 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene 7 7 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichloroethylene ppb) 0 30 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichloroethylene ppb) 0 30 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichloroethylene ppb) 0 30 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichloroethylene ppb) 0 30 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories 2,1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories 2,1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	Volatile Organic Co	ntaminants	l						
Dichloroethylene (ppb) 10	1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	11 - 1
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) 0 2 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories Vinyl Chloride (ppb) 0 2 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from plastics factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) 0 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories 201 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	1 - 1
chemical factories p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	1		2009	No	factories; Discharge from
Vinyl Chloride (ppb) 0 2 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) 0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2012 No Erosion of natural deposits 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories 2,1,1-Trichloroethane 2,00 2,00 0.5 0.5 0.5 2,009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	II - I
Discharge from plastics factories 1,1-Dichloroethylene 7 7 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories rans-1,2 100 100 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories Dicholoroethylene ppb) Radioactive Contaminants Dranium (ppb) 0 30 0.5 2012 No Erosion of natural deposits 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Carbon Tetrachloride 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	1
ppb) rans-1,2 Dicholoroethylene ppb) Radioactive Contaminants Dranium (ppb) 0 30 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from industrial chemical factories 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Carbon Tetrachloride 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from plastics
Dicholoroethylene ppb) Radioactive Contaminants Uranium (ppb) 0 30 0.5 2012 No Erosion of natural deposits 1,1,1-Trichloroethane ppb) Rodioactive Contaminants 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Carbon Tetrachloride 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	ll I
Tranium (ppb) 0 30 0.5 2012 No Erosion of natural deposits 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Carbon Tetrachloride 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	trans-1,2 Dicholoroethylene (ppb)		100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	ll I
1,1,1-Trichloroethane 200 200 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories Carbon Tetrachloride 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	1		1
ppb) degreasing sites and other factories Carbon Tetrachloride 0 5 0.5 0.5 0.5 2009 No Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial	Jranium (ppb)	0	30	0.5			2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
ppb) plants and other industrial	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	degreasing sites and other
	Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	plants and other industrial

Lead - action level at	0	15	4	2	008	0	N	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosic
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2	800	0	1	No Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosic of natural deposits
Inorganic Contamina	nts							
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	San Da		# Samp Exceedin		ceeds Typical Source
(ppb)								pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Dichloromethane	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (ppm)	I	1	0.0005	0.00 05	0.000 5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ТТ	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: LARRY COPLING

Address:

P.O. BOX 419

MCNEILL, MS 39457

Phone: 601-798-3103

Fax: 601-798-3130

E-Mail: prcwater@att.net

2014 JULI 30 41110: 00

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Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring innerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless

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Cimininants	MCLE	MCL		Low	High	1.	Victation:	Typical Source
	0.5	TT, or				Pate		,
	MRDLG	- Complements	-	J.,	<u></u>	Comme		e presentation de se para extrasposacionamientos actividos de des
Main salaber transfer & D4s	نرنون المسايد	المنابع المنافقة	تشاخذنا فالثاث					
Rispa li maybeing	vidence eb	d bedeinte	und a dis	Mahre	**	enellande y G	w canada at	materalhisat ocumulate sodal)
Chlonne (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1,07	.50	1.07	2013	No	Water additive used to contri
Haloaemic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N.A	60	0	0)	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking wate chlorination
TTHMs [Total Tribalomethenes] (ppb)	NA.	80	0	0	0	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	.08	C8	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nicrite (measured as Nicrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	.02	.02	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Brosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Ct] (ppm)	0.2	0.2	015	,015	.015	2013	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0,5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from patroleum rafinance; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics; solder, test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	Ó	10	Q. S	0.5	0.5	2013	Ho	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runof from glass and electronics production wastes
Запит (ррпі)	2	2	0109	.0103	.0105	2013	7,40	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
erryllium (ppb)	essumene and 4	4	0.5	05	0,5	2013		Discharge from metal refinecies, Coal burning

factories. Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and

Cadmiura (ppb)	5	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes
								Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge from metal refineries; runnff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.608	0.5	0,608	2013	No	Discharge from steel and pulp milts; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	.\$	0.14	.136	0.14	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes among tenth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0,5	0.5	0.5	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Disobarge from refineries and factories, Runoff from landfills, Runoff from cropland
Selennum (ppm)	0.05	0.05	.0025	,002 5	,002 5	2013	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (pph)	0.5	2	0.5	95	0.5	2013	No	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
Videolie Digenic Ch	Manier and a	911		1 1	43		1000	
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories
cis-1,2 Dichkoroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0 0005	0.00 05	0 000 5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum factories: Discharge from chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge finm industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial Chenneal factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	ø	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Dischange from plastics factories
,1-Dichlotoethylene ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
rans-1,2 Dicholoroethylene ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0,5	2009	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
adioactive Contamir ranium (ppb)	tants	30	0.5		·	2017	% 1.4	The same of the sa
	`l		0.3			2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
. 1.1-Ttichloroethane ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

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Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	9	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	1	ļ	Disenarge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	o	.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	Ī		Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	Q.5	0.5	0.5	2009	I	ŀ	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
),1,2-Trichloresthaue (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	7		Discharge from industrial themical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	Q.5	0.5	0.5	2009	ř	,	Discharge from factories and try cleaners
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	ħ	ı	Discharge from factories; ,eaching from gas storage unks and landfills
Toluene (ppm)	I	Į	0.0005	0.00 05	0.000 5	2009	,	- 1	Dischurge from petroleum actories
Ethylbenzene (956)	700	700	0.5	0.5	05	2009	ለ		Discharge from petroleum etineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	N	p	Dischurge from rubber and clastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Dichloromethane (ppb)	Ð	5	0,5	0.5	0.5	2009	۸	þ	Discharge from hannaceutical and chemical actories
intaminents	MCLG	AL	Your Water	San	- · · · · · ·	# Samp		Exceed:	Typical Source
Translate (Parlamba	rate								
Copper - action level at consumer raps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	6.1	2:	008	0)		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Load - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	20	800	9		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

THE SHAPE POLICE	
Term	Definition
ppra	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
рыр	tub parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA.	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR. Monitoring not required, but recommended.

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Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a comaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT	TT. Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in driuking water
AL	AL. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected tisk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microoial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL.	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level



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